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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BURDWAN EXPERIMENTAL FARM

FOR

1894-95.

CALCUTTA:

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BURDWAN EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

1. *Brief history.*—Soon after the creation of the Agricultural Department, on the recommendation of the Managers of the Burdwan Raj, supported by the Court of Wards, the Government of Bengal sanctioned the establishment of the Burdwan Farm, the expenditure of which was to be met from the funds of the Burdwan estate. The Farm was accordingly opened in the year 1885, and placed under the supervision and control of the Bengal Agricultural Department.

The Farm is situated at Pala, a village about 3 miles distant from the Railway Station, and is bounded on the north by the public road and the race-course; on the south by the Eden Canal; on the east by an embankment; and on the west by some *khas* lands of the Burdwan Raj.

The land of the Farm, when taken over by this Department, consisted of a neglected plot of ground, overgrown with weeds and jungle, which had to be brought under the plough for the first time. It was also subject to inundation from the Eden Canal, a defect which was remedied in the year 1890 by the construction of a broad embankment which now forms its eastern boundary.

The soil of the Farm consists chiefly of a sandy loam, although there are several plots below the level of this loam, where the land becomes more or less clayey.

For irrigating the Farm, water is obtained from the Eden Canal, which passes along its southern boundary.

The Farm, which has been gradually extended, now comprises an area of 23 acres.

2. *Meteorology.*—The rainfall data of last year are shown month by month in the following statement obtained from the returns of the Meteorological station at Burdwan, as published by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal :—

Month.	Actual number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.
1	2	3	4	5
April 1894	4	3·65	1·58	2·29
May ,,	7	7·05	4·65	4·98
June ,,	13	11·95	8·77	8·30
July ,,	19	16·45	13·49	11·22
August ,,	18	17·45	10·54	12·80
September ,,	14	12·40	5·14	8·07
October ,,	7	4·25	3·89	3·95
November ,,	3	0·75	1·68	0·81
December ,,	Nil	0·25	Nil	0·22
January 1895	Nil	0·85	Nil	0·33
February ,,	Nil	1·50	0·02	0·86
March ,,	1	2·05	0·21	1·57

3. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall of the year under report was on the whole seasonable. The monsoon showers proved favourable

to the growth of sugarcane, jute and paddy. In the months of September and October, there was a slight deficiency of rain, but this did not in any way interfere with the growth of any of the crops on the Farm. Potatoes yielded a good outturn, in spite of the want of rain during the last *rabi* season.

4. *Work of the Farm.*—The operations of the year 1894-95 comprised:—

(1) Experiments with manures.
(2) Trials with implements.
(3) Experiments in methods of cultivation.
(4) Experiments with varieties of crops.
(5) Distribution of seed.
(6) Conservation of dung.

(1)—Experiments with manures.

The experiments under this head were undertaken with a view to test the effects of different manures on paddy, jute, sugarcane and potatoes.

(*a*) *Paddy.*—This experiment has been carried on for four years with the ordinary variety of transplanted winter (*aman*) paddy commonly cultivated by the raiyats of Burdwan, the amount of seed sown being also the same as that ordinarily used by raiyats, viz., 15 seers per acre. The soil on which this experiment has been conducted consists of a rather heavy loam, such as prevails in the neighbourhood. The treatment of the plots is noted below:—

Ploughings	...	5
Harrowing	...	1
Weeding	...	1
Hoeing	...	1

The manures applied and the results obtained in these four years are given in the following statement:—

Number of plot.	Area in cottahs.	Treatment with reference to manure. Quantity applied per acre.	Outturn per acre.							
			1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
			Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Mds. s. c.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
64*b*	6½	Cowdung 150 0 0	4,011	4,886	3,703	4,690	3,641	4,388	3,291	4,287
65*b*	9	Unmanured ...	1,874	2,612	1,234	1,642	1,343	1,714	1,330	1,577
66*b*	9	Castor-cake 6 0 0	3,778	4,633	3,437	4,557	3,334	4,114	3,195	4,251
67*b*	9	Cowdung 150 0 0	3,763	4,571	3,671	4,690	4,443	5,691	3,840	5,279
68*b*	9	Unmanured ...	1,799	2,662	1,255	1,666	1,646	3,291	1,467	2,743
69*b*	9	Bonemeal 8 0 0	3,838	4,722	3,703	4,937	4,521	6,295	3,886	5,993
70*b*	9	Do. 8 0 0	3,914	4,758	3,826	4,937	3,703	5,801	4,537	6,267
71*b*	9	Unmanured ...	1,892	2,748	1,481	2,469	1,786	2,332	1,574	2,061
72*b*	9	Bonemeal 8 0 0 Saltpetre 0 30 0	4,629	5,554	4,567	5,091	4,690	6,308	4,673	6,377

N.B.—Plots 64*b* and 67*b* received 100 maunds and 50 maunds of cowdung respectively last year on Dr. Leather's suggestion, instead of 150 maunds, per acre as in previous years.

It will be seen from the above that the highest outturn, viz., 4,673 lbs. of grain and 6,377 lbs. of straw per acre during the year under report was obtained from the application of an admixture of bonemeal and saltpetre. This result corroborates those obtained in previous years. The outturn of the unmanured plots during the year amounted to 1,457 lbs. of grain and 2,127 lbs. of straw per acre. The results obtained so far, point to the value of a mixture of bonemeal and saltpetre as a manure for the winter paddy crop.

(*b*) *Jute.*—Manure experiments with this crop have been conducted since the year 1889-90. The plots on which the experiments have been made have remained unchanged, being of a loamy character. With the exception of the special manures applied, the treatment of all the plots during the year under report was the same, viz., as shown below:—

Ploughings	...	5
Harrowings	...	1
Weedings	...	2

The seed used last year and the year before was obtained from Sirajganj, the well-known jute mart of these provinces, and was sown at the rate of 3¾ seers per acre. In previous years, the seed was purchased in the Burdwan district. The following table gives the results obtained:—

Number of plot.	Area in cottahs.	Treatment with reference to manure. Quantity applied per acre.	Outturn per acre.					
			1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds. s. c.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
55	9¼	Castor-cake 6 0 0	1,353	1,447	1,352	1,487	1,555	1,556
56*a*	4¼	Bonemeal 3 0 0	...	...	...	1,220	1,191	1,220
56*b*	6¼	Cowdung 150 0 0	2,330	2,488	1,382	1,679	1,777	1,721
56*c*	2¼	Saltpetre 0 30 0 Super 1 20 0	1,234	1,407	1,234	1,317	1,728	1,555
59*a*	2¼	Unmanured ...	1,234	1,306	686	Failed.	Failed.	Failed.

From a perusal of the figures given in the statement above, it will appear that the application of cowdung produced the most fibre each year. Castor-cake on one plot and crude saltpetre and superphosphate on another plot gave about equal results, coming next in point of manurial value to cowdung. Bonemeal, which has been used in the experiment for only three years, showed itself inferior to the manures mentioned above. The outturn of the unmanured plot was good for the first two years; in the third year it was diminished by half, after which the crop failed altogether. It is to be observed, that the merit of Sirajganj seed has shown itself rather in the quality than in the quantity of the outturn, the fibre obtained from its use being longer, more silky, and at the same time of greater strength than that produced from the seed purchased in Burdwan.

(*c*) *Sugarcane.*—In previous years, the manures used in this experiment consisted of several mixtures. The results have been already reviewed in previous reports of the Farm. During he year 1894-95, on Dr. Leather's recommendation, the experiment was designed to ascertain the relative merits of single manures only. It was conducted in six plots of 5 cottahs, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of an acre each. The crops were sown in April 1894, and harvested in February 1895. The treatment given to the plots was as under:—

Ploughings	...	...	7
Harrowings	...	...	7
Hoeings	...	...	6
Weedings	...	...	2
Waterings	...	...	4
Bindings	...	...	4

The cuttings were of the *samshara* variety, which is usually cultivated by the raiyats in the neighbourhood of the Farm, and were planted at the rate of 2½ kahans per bigha, or 9,600 cuttings of cane per acre. The names and amounts of the manures used, as well as the outturn obtained from their application are tabulated below:—

Number of plot.	Area in cottahs.	Treatment with reference to manure. Quantity applied per acre.				1894-95. Outturn per acre.		
						Cane.	Juice.	Gur.
1	2	3				4	5	6
					Mds.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
73*c*	5	Saltpetre	...	...	12	12,651	6,827	1,668
74*a*	5	Bonemeal	...	...	40	37,275	2,3704	4,363
74*b*	5	Super	...	...	40	32,857	18,440	4,279
74*c*	5	Castor-cake	...	...	40	35,276	20,111	4,092
74*d*	5	Cowdung	...	...	400	34,751	18,300	3,339
75*a*	5	Unmanured	...	...	...	Failed.		

The table shows that the largest amount of *gur* was obtained by the application of bonemeal. Next in point of outturn came that obtained from superphospate, and then followed castor-cake and cowdung. Saltpetre yielded less then half the amount of *gur* obtained from that of the other plots, while the unmanured plot yielded no outturn whatever. As this is the first year of the above experiment, it is not safe to draw any conclusions at present.

(*d*) *Potatoes.*—The manure experiment with potatoes was simplified during the year under review by substituting single manures for mixtures of manures. For the experiment, land of a loamy character was broken up for the first time, and the experiment was conducted on four newly prepared plots, each measuring, $\frac{1}{12}$th of an acre. Naini Tal seed was used and was sown in the month of November at the rate of 15 maunds per acre. The crops were harvested in March. The treatment of the plots was as follows:—

Ploughings	...	...	3
Hoeings	...	...	3
Earthings	...	...	2
Waterings	...	...	8

The kind and quantity of manures used, and the outturn of each plot is shown in the following statement:—

Area of plot in cottahs.	Treatment with reference to manure. Quantity applied per acre.		Outturn per acre. 1894-95.
1	2		3
		Mds.	lbs.
5	Cowdung	1,200	19,030
5	Castor-cake	36	15,322
5	Bonemeal	12	10,937
5	Unmanured	...	5,925

The year's results show that the liberal use of cowdung yielded as high an outturn as 19,030 lbs. per acre. Castor-cake yielded an outturn of 15,322 lbs. per acre, bonemeal 10,937 lbs. per acre. The unmanured plot gave only 5,925 lbs. per acre. The experiment is to be continued. The potatoes were remarkably good in quality and were much appreciated at the agricultural shows at which they were exhibited.

(2)—Trials with implements.

An experiment was made during the year to test the merits of the Sibpur plough against the ordinary country plough. The Sibpur plough is a soil inverting plough which is made entirely of wrought-iron. It has a wrought-iron share and is fitted with a curved mould board of iron, which turns up the furrow. It is attached to the yoke just like the ordinary country plough. The price of the plough is Rs. 7. The object with which it is used is to save labour, to give a deep ploughing, and to invert the soil. Six plots of land were laid under the experiment, and the crop sown was paddy. It was found that the same tilth was obtained in the contrasted plots by three ploughings of the Sibpur plough and by five ploughings of the country plough. The depth of ploughing in the case of the Sibpur plough was 7 inches, and that of the country plough 5 inches.

The results obtained were as follows:—

Number of plots.	Area in cottahs.	Treatment with reference to mode of cultivation.	Treatment with reference to manures. Quantity applied per acre.		Outturn per acre. 1894-95.	
					Grain.	Straw.
1	2	3	4		5	6
				Mds. s. c.	lbs.	lbs.
5	10	Shallow ploughing with country plough.	Unmanured		1,086	1,915
6	10		Bonemeal	3 0 0	2,715	3,961
7	7		Saltpetre	0 30 0	2,121	3,291
			Average		1,974	3,056
8	10	Deep ploughing with Sibpur plough.	Unmanured		1,099	1,986
9	10		Bonemeal	3 0 0	2,867	4,224
10	6		Saltpetre	0 30 0	2,381	4,118
			Average		2,116	3,443

The average outturn of the three plots ploughed with the Sibpur plough amounted to 2,116 lbs. of grain and 3,443 lbs. of straw per acre, and that of the three plots cultivated with the country plough to 1,974 lbs. of grain and 3,056 lbs. of straw. There was thus an increase of 142 lbs. of grain and 387 lbs. of straw per acre in favour of the Sibpur plough. The experiment is to be continued.

(3)—EXPERIMENTS IN METHODS OF CULTIVATION.

Two experiments were made under this head, viz:—

(*a*) To compare the methods of planting sugarcane in parallel trenches after the Mauritius system with that of planting in shallow irregular furrows as is usually done in the neighbourhood of the Farm.

(*b*) To test the effects of *ratooning* sugarcane, *i.e.*, of growing sugarcane from the previous year's *stools*, which are allowed to remain in the field, while the canes are cut away.

(*a*) This experiment was started in the year 1890-91. Up to the year 1893-94, the experiment was made with *ratooned* canes, the *khari* variety being used for the purpose. Last year, however, as suggested by Dr. Leather, the experiment was undertaken with an annual cane (viz., the *shamshara* local variety). The treatment of the contrasted plots, the mode of planting excepted, was exactly similar. The method adopted in planting in trenches is as follows. Trenches 9 inches wide and 6 inches deep are made in parallel lines 2 feet apart from each other. Before planting, manure is laid in the trenches and then the cuttings are placed lengthwise at intervals of 6 inches; a little water is added; the cuttings are slightly pressed into the soil and the trenches are then covered with earth. The subsequent treatment of the crop is the same as that adopted by neighbouring sugarcane growers. The results of the contrasted plots for the years during which the experiment was made with the *ratooned* cane, and for last year when an annual cane was usued, is tabulated below:—

Number of plots.	Area in cottahs.	Mode of planting.	Outturn of gur per acre.				
			1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
61A	10	Trench planting	5,133	5,647	5,400	1,234	10,299
61B	10	Planting in shallow lines	2,488	2,847	2,600	1,074	8,464

The experience with the annual cane last year was corroborative of that obtained from *ratooned* canes in previous years, and pointed to the superiority of the mode of planting in trenches. The increase in favour of trench planting in the outturn of *gur* per acre was as follows:—

	lbs.
1890-91	2,644
1891-92	2,800
1892-93	2,800
1893-94	160
1894-95	1,835

(*b*) During the year under review, the *ratooning* experiment was continued in plot No. 38, measuring 2½ cottahs or $\frac{1}{24}$th of an acre, which was planted with *khari* cuttings in the year 1887-88. The outturn of each year is shown below:—

Year.	Outturn of gur per acre. lbs.
1887-88	5,727
1888-89	7,109
1889-90	7,837
1890-91	10,294
1891-92	8,072
1892-93	7,875
1893-94	3,333
1894-95	1,419

It will be seen, that there was an increase in the outturn of *gur* up to the fourth year of harvesting. In the fifth and sixth years, there was a slight diminution in the yield. The outturn of the seventh year fell off by more than half, while in the eighth year the outturn was nominal, amounting only to 1,419 pounds. per acre. The crop of 1894-95 was harvested last January. It was the last crop of this plot, as no plants whatever made their appearance after this harvesting. The experiment on this plot is therefore completed, and it may be safely concluded from the results obtained for eight years, that *ratooning* with the *khari* variety of cane may be continued up to the fifth or sixth year of harvesting. The plan of *ratooning* saves the cost of planting and the cost also of the ploughings preceding the planting of the canes. Further, while the outturn, as has been shown, increases up to a certain number of years, the quality of the *gur* does not deteriorate.

It is to be observed here, that the experiment of *ratooning* the *khari* variety of cane was also conducted in two other plots of the Farm from the year 1889-90 to 1892-93. The results were very satisfactory up to the fourth year of harvesting; but the fields on which the experiment was conducted were so choked with weedy grasses that the experiment had to be abandoned after that year.

Experiments in *ratooning* have been also made on the Farm with the thinner-skinned and more delicate *shamshara* canes, but they have invariably failed to give good results. This tends to show that *ratooning* succeeds only with thick-skinned and hardy canes, like those of the *khari* variety.

(4)—Experiments with varieties of crops.

Two experiments were conducted under this head in order to compare the relative merits in point of productiveness of different varieties of—

(*a*) Paddy.
(*b*) Sugar-cane.

(*a*) Three varieties of paddy were experimented with, viz., a fine variety obtained from Diamond Harbour, another fine variety obtained from Dehra-Dun, and a coarse variety ordinarily cultivated in the

neighbourhood of the Farm. The experiment was started in the year 1891-92 only with the first and third varieties mentioned above, the Dehra-Dun fine variety being added during the year under report. The outturn obtained from each of the above varieties was as follows:—

Number of plot.	Area in cottahs.	Variety of crop.	Outturn per acre.							
			1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
			Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
80	20	Diamond Harbour—Fine paddy ...	2,129	2,962	1,481	2,220	1,597	2,469	1,191	2,023
83	14½	Burdwan—Coarse paddy	2,979	3,405	1,975	2,553	1,970	2,384	1,243	1,745
85	10½	Dehra-Dun—Fine paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	1,199

The Dehra-Dun paddy did not yield a very large outturn, but the quality of grain produced was very superior. The crop was much appreciated by neighbouring cultivators both on account of the quality of the paddy, as well as on account of the fact that it is an early-growing variety, and has the advantage of putting paddy straw early into the market. The experiment with this variety is to be continued, and it is hoped that a higher outturn will be obtained in future. With regard to the two other varieties which have been under experiment for the last four years, it has been found that the fine variety yields a smaller outturn; but it must be mentioned that, as a matter of fact, the price obtained for it each year was higher than that got for the coarse variety, and that this price has more than compensated for its smaller yield.

(*b*) Two kinds of canes were used for the variety experiment with sugarcane, viz., the Cawnpore and the *khari*. The plots on which the experiment was made were of equal size, viz., $\frac{1}{12}$th of an acre each, and received equal treatment throughout, the cultivation being the same as that described under the manurial experiments with sugarcane, except that the manures used consisted of a mixture of cowdung and castor-cake applied at the rate of 300 maunds of cowdung and 6 maunds of castor-cake per acre to each plot. The outturn of each variety for last year and for the year previous in which the experiment was started, is shown below:—

Number of plot.	Area of plot in cottahs.	Name of variety.	Outturn of gur per acre.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
			lbs.	lbs.
64*a*	5	Cawnpore variety ...	2,011	1,210
65*a*	5	Khari variety ...	2,469	974

In each of the above two years, a slightly higher outturn was obtained from the Cawnpore variety. It is to be noted, that both the Cawnpore and *khari* varieties were seriously injured last year by white ants.

N.B.—Egyptian cotton.—At the request of Dr. Watt, an experiment was also made on the Farm last year with a variety of cotton, seed of which had been sent out by Lord Cromer from Egypt. The object of the experiment was to ascertain the suitability of this foreign variety of cotton to the soil and climate of Burdwan. The seed used on the Farm weighed only 1⅛ tolas, and amounted to 160 in number. It was planted on the 28th July in 80 small holes 2 feet apart from each other, two in each hole on a small plot of land measuring 360 square feet, which was well fenced in order to prevent trespass of cattle. The land received five ploughings and four hoeings. No manure was used in the experiment. Germination was fairly successful, as 46 plants survived out of the 80 that would have been kept on the plot. The plants began to flower on the 21st October and to bear pods on the 28th December. The harvesting commenced on the 15th February and lasted up to the 15th April. The outturn of uncleaned cotton in the plot amounted to 2 lbs. 4 oz., *i.e.*, 272 lbs. per acre. The crop began flowering again on the 15th May 1895, and it is hoped to reap a second harvest by October. Specimens of the plant, pods, and cotton will be sent to Dr. Watt for submission to the Government of India. The cotton produced has a fine white colour and a glossy appearance. The staple also appears to be very fine, and has a good length.

Besides the crops mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, paddy, sugarcane, jute, lentils, peas, *arums* and cabbages were grown non-experimentally in order to keep the land occupied and to prepare it for future experiments. *Sorghum* was also grown successfully to provide fodder for Farm cattle.

(5)—Distribution of seed.

The following comparative statement shows the distribution of seed from the Farm during the five years 1890-91 to 1894-95:—

Year.	To cultivators.					To private persons, to wards and Government estates, and to experimental Farms.						
	Sugarcane.	Paddy.	Jute.	Naini Tal potatoes.	Seed of fodder grasses.	Sugarcane.	Paddy.	Jute.	Naini Tal potatoes.	Seed of fodder grasses.	Oats.	Cotton.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	K. P.	M. S.	M.S.C.	Md. S.	M. S.	K. P.	Md. S.	M.S.C.	M. S. C.	M. S.	M. S	M. S.
1890-91	2 4	0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891-92	6 1	...	0 1 6	...	...	41 3	1 0	...	...	...	6 0	0 2
1892-93	16 8	2 0	...	2 0	...	8 0	0 20	...	...	...	...	...
1893-94	7 12	2 0	...	3 0	...	...	...	...	2 22 8	...	...	...
1894-95	2 6	...	0 0 8	55 2	0 2	6 15	...	0 2 8	...	0 2	...	...

It is to be observed, that many cultivators who are not able to obtain seed from the Farm, still come to the Overseer in charge and carry on their cultivation under instructions given by him and by myself. The number of cultivators who have adopted methods of cultivation and varieties of crops tried on the Farm (*e.g.*, *ratooning* sugarcane, planting sugarcane in deep trenches after the Mauritius system, growing Sirajganj jute, Naini Tal potatoes, fine paddy, &c.) was in the year 1890-91 only three. In 1891-92, the number of such cultivators was 4; in 1892-93, the number increased to 36 and in 1893-94 to 48; last year the number rose to 81.

(6)—Conservation of dung.

On Dr. Leather's suggestion, an experiment was undertaken to ascertain the quantity and quality of manure produced by a given number of bullocks. Care has been taken to conserve the dung in pits, the sides and flooring of which are made *pucka* to prevent the urine from running into the soil. The experiment was commenced in February. A separate report will issue when the experiment is completed.

5. *Receipts and expenditure.*—A balance sheet of the Farm for the year under report is given below. The expenditure was met from the funds of the Burdwan Raj. The gross expenditure in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 2,172-3-3 against Rs. 2,087-14 incurred in the previous year. Out of this amount, it is to be noted, that Rs. 208-3-9 was expended in clearing jungle and breaking up new land of an area of 20 bighas. The actual expenses of cultivation during the year amounted to Rs. 1,511-10-6 against Rs. 1,425-3 of the preceding year. The receipts of the Farm comprising price of produce sold and valuation of produce in hand amounted to Rs. 1,145-1-9 against Rs. 1,391-8-10 shown for the previous year.

Account sheet showing the receipts and expenditure of the Burdwan Farm for 1894-95.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gur and by products	212 5 9				
Potatoes	56 14 0		Wages of coolies and cost of establishment exclusive of salary of Overseer and peon.	871 12 9	
Jute	48 6 0				
Miscellaneous	1 0 0				
		318 9 9	Food of Farm cattle ...	184 10 0	
Valuation of stock in hand.			Purchase and repair of implements.	42 9 6	
			Manures	107 8 6	
Paddy grain 259 maunds, at Rs. 2 per maund.	518 0 0		Seeds	81 2 0	
			Rent of small plot of land.	1 4 9	
Paddy straw, 24 kahans, at Rs. 8 per kahan.	192 0 0		Cutting of jungle and breaking up new land	208 3 9	
By products of sugar-cane.	50 0 0		Miscellaneous charges inclusive of cartage, &c.	14 7 3	
Potatoes 21 maunds, at Rs. 2-8 per maund.	52 8 0				
Masur	2 0 0				
Peas	2 0 0				
Arums	10 0 0				
		826 8 0	Actual cost of cultivation.	.....	1,511 10 6
			Salary of Overseer ...	600 0 0	
			Salary of peon ...	58 0 0	
			Stationery and stamps	2 8 9	
					660 8 9
Total ...	.....	1,145 1 9	Total ...	.....	2,172 3 3

N. N. BANERJEI,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 7th September 1895.

A. C.—Reg. No. 2272J—600—2.10-95.